

K
244006

JPRS-KAR-84-035

14 June 1984

Korean Affairs Report

19980318 161

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

8
65
A04

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

14 June 1984

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Newspaper on U.S.-Japan-Korea Maneuvers (KCNA, 25 May 84).....	1
KCNA Cites TASS on U.S. Troop Increase in South (KCNA, 28 May 84).....	3
KCNA Cites South Paper on Election Favors (KCNA, 25 May 84).....	4
Paper Questions Role of South's Educators (KCNA, 25 May 84).....	5
Reportage on Support for Tripartite Talks (KCNA, various dates).....	6
Japanese Youths Supported Abroad Solidarity Messages Uganda Supports Proposal	
Fourth Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising Celebrated (KCNA, various dates).....	9
Provincial Meetings Held Paper Denounces Chon Appeal Issued Mass Demonstrations Underground Group Koryo University Students Demonstrate Students Injure Over 700 Police 26 May Rallies Student Demonstrations	

VRPR Denounces Kwon Ik-hyon's Remarks (Voice of the RPR, 27 May 84).....	16
South Religious Groups Ask Social Democracy (KCNA, 28 May 84).....	17
Overseas Koreans Protest Chon Trip to Japan (KCNA, 30 May 84).....	18
NODONG SINMUN on Extension of Son Chong-sik Sentence (KCNA, 30 May 84).....	19
Briefs	
Taegu Taxi Drivers Strike	20
University Students Criticize Press	20
Youth Group Condemns Repression	20
Police Tactics Protested	21

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Commentary on National Assembly Special Session (Hwang Woo Yeon; KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 17 Mar 84).....	22
National Assembly Election Laws Reexamined (HANGUK ILBO, 21 Mar 84).....	26
Problems in Absorbing Politicians Released From Ban (TONGA ILBO, 20 Mar 84).....	28

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Nation's Education System Reviewed (CHUNGANG ILBO, 20 Mar 84; SEOUL SINMUN, 22 Mar 84).....	30
College Entrance Examination, Policies Support for Local Universities	

FOREIGN TRADE

DKP Readied Against Dumping Charge (CHOSON ILBO, 6 Mar 84).....	33
Government Plans To Export Color TV Parts (SEOUL SINMUN, 16 Mar 84).....	36

New Trademark Policies Outlined (SEOUL SINMUN, 21 Mar 84).....	39
---	----

Foreign Trademarks Restricted
Domestic Trademarks Promoted

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Kim Chong-il Advocates Self-Expression (Hong Won-pyo; NODONG CH'ONGYON, 10 Mar 84).....	41
--	----

FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN on 'Heroic Deed' of Soviet Soldier (KCNA, 27 May 84).....	48
Message From Yasir' Arafat (KCNA, 26 May 84).....	52
GDR Envoy Press Conference on Kim's Visit (KCNA, 29 May 84).....	54
Foreign Functions Mark Kim Il-song's Birthday (KCNA, 29 May 84).....	55
Daily Hails Korea-Poland Friendship (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 30 May 84).....	57
Seminar on Kim Chong-il Treatise Held in Tanzania (KCNA, 1 Jun 84).....	60

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NEWSPAPER ON U.S.-JAPAN-KOREA MANEUVERS

SK251029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN") published in Japan, serially carried an article denouncing the criminal joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and the manoeuvres to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

Pointing to the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" war exercises, the paper said this war game has been expanded annually and its content "pre-conditioned the first use of nuclear weapons."

Noting that the U.S. secretary of defence, at the time of the "security consultative meeting" with the South Korean puppets, openly announced that the supply of a nuclear umbrella in an intensified and modernized form would be continued," it said this means "guaranteeing the U.S. interests even by means of a nuclear war."

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are making haste with the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance as part of their manoeuvres for the realisation of the "multiconcurrent strategy," the paper said:

The United States is trying to form a military bloc called a NATO-type "East Asian-Pacific Collective Security System" in the Asian-Pacific region with a South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance as the backbone. A strong military tieup between South Korea and Japan is needed for this purpose.

In March 1983 the "South Korea-Japan Dietmen's League" indicated that discussion was made on the "proposal for cooperation between South Korea and Japan in security" including a concrete plan for "blockade of the straits." This includes "exchange of anti-air information," "mutual training of the armies," "exchanged education," "mutual portcalls of navies" and so on.

Blockade of the straits is impossible without joint operations of South Korea and Japan.

The paper remarked that the military cooperation system between South Korea, the United States and Japan has been more rapidly propelled since Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to South Korea and the United States.

The South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance system being formed under the U.S. strategy is a greatest obstacle to the democratisation of South Korea and peaceful unification of Korea, the paper said, and continued:

The United States has turned South Korea into a big military base in Asia by shipping in quantities of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons and is now directing all efforts to the formation and maintenance of a dictatorial "regime" obedient to its strategy.

On the other hand, Japan, zealously chiming in with it, is seeking to freeze the division by supporting and aiding the successive dictatorial "regimes."

While fancying itself to be a spearhead of the United States and Japan, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" suppresses the movement for democracy at home and abroad by strength and increases the tension between the North and South.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES TASS ON U.S. TROOP INCREASE IN SOUTH

SK281018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (KCNA)--TASS May 25 published an analyst's article titled "Dangerous Hotbed of Tension" denouncing the Reagan administration's scheme to increase the U.S. military strength in South Korea. It says:

The commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea stated on May 24 that the Reagan administration plans to increase the U.S. military strength in South Korea. According to his statement, the U.S. expeditionary forces in South Korea would shortly increase by 2,500 men.

As soon as Reagan took office in the "White House", he totally threw away the pledge of the preceding U.S. Administration to pull U.S. troops out of South Korea and gave "green light" to the acceleration of the U.S. war preparations in the South of the Korean peninsula.

Pentagon set out on reequipping Seoul's military forces. To this end, the scale of U.S. military aid has increased. It exceeds 250 million dollars in the current fiscal year. In the meantime, Japan is inveigled in increasing the military potential of Seoul. Japan's loan and credit to South Korea amount to 4,000 million dollars.

The United States has already deployed more than 1,000 pieces of tactical nuclear weapons and missiles and built storages of nuclear shells and bombs in the South of the Korean peninsula. It plans to deploy ground-based cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. The operational radius of this missile goes far beyond the border of the Korean peninsula.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance, a "NATO" in Asia, is bringing its outline into bolder relief. The Korean peninsula is included in the sphere of "interests vital to the United States" in Pentagon's plan.

The strengthening of the U.S. military presence in South Korea, stationing of additional troops there and their equipment with new-type missiles and nuclear weapons are aggravating the tension in this dangerous part of the world.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES SOUTH PAPER ON ELECTION FAVORS

SK251014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--A newspaper in Seoul criticized the despicable scramble for more "votes" that has already become fierce with the puppet National Assembly "elections" in the offing in South Korea.

The privileged clan is getting overheated these days in a "special favor offensive" to obtain votes of electors in the puppet National Assembly "elections," the paper said, and remarked:

In many areas of South Korea trucks are mobilized, "favored goods" began to be afloat and black propaganda against rivals is raising its head.

In Taejon, South Chungchong Province, delivery of tureens to housewives is in full swing between those who are expected to run for the elections. At a meeting of housewives a man who ran for the 11th "National Assembly elections" independently, began to push in tureens while introducing himself to them. Then another "intending candidate" vyingly poked his nose into the "special favor offensive with tureens."

In other areas "intending candidates" take down the birth date of inhabitants and send "congratulatory messages" to them, and different "favor offensives" are reported. And in some other areas a "special favor tourism" such as letting inhabitants to round scenic spots in a sightseeing bus is going on.

Noting that the privileged clan resorts to different kinds of "special favor offensive" to win over electors by dint of money with the approach of the puppet National Assembly "elections," the paper said it is evident that "the oncoming 'elections' would be a showdown of money."

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER QUESTIONS ROLE OF SOUTH'S EDUCATORS

SK251040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--Presidents of 15 universities in Seoul recently held an "emergency measure meeting" and issued a "joint statement" threatening the students who rose up in struggle with "stern punishment by campus regulations."

Hitting at this, NODONG SINMUN Friday brands this as an act for offering the patriotic students on the altar of the repression by the bayonet-wielding fascist clique.

The paper says in its signed commentary:

In their "statement", they described the recent struggle of students as "a disturbance of a small number of students" and "an action against reason and campus" and denounced it as "an action obstructing the occupation" of citizens. Such protestation arouses indignation not only of students who turned out in struggle but also of the South Korean people who are watching their struggle with concern.

The people involuntarily take note of the fact that the remarks of the university presidents insulting the struggle of students as one "against reason" and "against campus" are just the same as the phraseology used by the Chon Tu-hwan group each time it cracks down upon students. This makes it plain that those who hold head posts of the universities see eye to eye with the "Chongwadae" clan and campus "autonomy" much vaunted by the puppet clique was a ruse for fascistising campus through their placemen.

The allegation that the struggle of the South Korean students is "an action obstructing the occupation" of the population is also a fiction invented by the puppet clique for suppressing campus. Lurking behind it is a petty trick of the puppet clique and their running dogs to drive a wedge between students and inhabitants.

The South Korean university authorities, if they have a shred of conscience of educators, must not sing duet with the military fascist clique, but stand on the side of the students in their righteous struggle.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

Japanese Youths

SK252241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--The Japanese youths are energetically waging a solidarity movement supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the realisation of our proposal for tripartite talks and the reunification of the country, according to the Japanese paper VOICE OF YOUTH May 7.

The Miyagi Prefectural Committee for Solidarity of Japan-Korea Youth held solidarity meetings in five districts of Miyagi Prefecture on the occasion of the "April 19-May 18 Month of the Strengthening of Japan-Korea Solidarity Struggle."

The speakers at the Ozaki district meeting held on April 23 expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean students and people in their anti-fascist struggle for democracy and called for a powerful movement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The youths also scattered leaflets calling for the realisation of the tripartite talks in different parts in the prefecture on April 28.

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising the Sapporo youth and students committee for Japan-Korea solidarity supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held a meeting on April 19.

And a joint meeting of four districts was held on April 22 in Abashiri, Hokkaido, under the sponsorship of Abashiri, Hokkaido, district committee for solidarity of Japan-Korea youth.

At the meeting held in Hokkaido speeches were followed by a lecture on the subject "The Situation Surrounding Korea and Tasks of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Movement" and the adoption of a resolution and a declaration supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A symposium of the Korean question was held at the Hiroshima Prefectural Committee for Solidarity of Japan-Korea Youth on April 19. The Akita Prefectural Committee for Solidarity of Japan-Korea Youth held its fourth regular meeting on April 22 and discussed the situation and the future action program of the Japan-Korea solidarity movement.

Supported Abroad

SK301106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The proposal for tripartite talks is supported in many countries.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is an important initiative of epochal significance in a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in its statement on May 21 said:

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks fully accords with the desire of the Korean people to reunify the country independently in a peaceful way and the aspiration of the world people.

If the U.S. Government truly wanted peace, it should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

The statement adopted at a mass meeting which was held on May 6 under the sponsorship of the Turku branch of the Finland-Korea Association fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks, saying that it gave a great hope for the realization of talks.

Meanwhile, a Hiroshima prefectural meeting for Japan-Korea youth solidarity, a friendship meeting of Japan-Korea young women and an Oida prefectural meeting for Japan-Korea youth solidarity were held respectively on May 18, 17 and 16 in support of the proposal for tripartite talks.

An appeal calling for actively supporting the realization of the tripartite talks and struggling to remove the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula was adopted at the friendship meeting of Japan-Korea young women held in Kochi Prefecture and a resolution supporting the proposal for tripartite talks was adopted in the name of the entire attendants at the meeting held in Oida Prefecture.

Solidarity Messages

SK311026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received solidarity messages and letters supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks from Stig Woermer,

chief of the Copenhagen study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Denmark; H. Mwaykomole, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Morogoro leather factory of Tanzania; Dario Ghisletta, chairman of the Tessin committee for support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Switzerland; A. Rahim, general secretary of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; Paul Kiema, chairman of the fighting association against illiteracy in Upper Volta; M. Jaferi, secretary of the Rawalpindi, Pakistan, journalists' club; Takamatsu Yaki, master of the Panamanian ship "Shinyo", on behalf of the crewmen; Norio Tanaka, master of the Japanese ship "Uno Maru No 17", on behalf of the crewmen; Osamu Tsuji, master of the Japanese ship "Hinode Maru No 57", on behalf of the crewmen; Yang Huilian master of the Panamanian ship "Molucca Sea", and Moritaka Yamada, master of the Panamanian ship "Pearl Orient".

The messages and letters say that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is the most fair and realistic one, express full support to it and strongly hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities immediately respond to it.

Uganda Supports Proposal

SK010417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--The Foreign Ministry of Uganda on May 16 manifested its stand supporting the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to all parliaments and governments of the world.

In its official document the Foreign Ministry stressed that the Ugandan Government hailed the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Parliaments and governments of all countries and supported the proposal of tripartite talks for signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South of Korea.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF KWANGJU UPRISING CELEBRATED

Provincial Meetings Held

SK261032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Mass meetings celebrating the fourth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held in Hamhung, Kaesong and other provincial seats.

Speeches were made at the meetings by leading functionaries of the city people committees and representatives of workers, agricultural working people, youths and students.

The speakers noted that the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was a righteous anti-fascist resistance for democracy against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and a heroic popular uprising in which counterrevolutionary violence of the enemy was countered by massive resistance.

Saying the Kwangju popular uprising fully showed that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooge, are the most heinous murderers and beasts rare to be seen, they bitterly denounced the beastly atrocities of the enemy in plunging the whole city into a sea of blood.

Through the bloody lesson of the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean people, youths and students more deeply realized that as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, national sovereignty, the democratization of society and the reunification of the country cannot be realised, they said, and stressed:

With the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion, the struggle of the South Korean people has entered a new stage under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The South Korean students and people will bring about new politics and a new life at any cost by more powerfully waging the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy.

Paper Denounces Chon

SK280824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON May 27 carried an article denouncing the hideous crimes committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans in brutally putting down the Kwangju popular uprising four years ago.

The paper says:

The Kwangju popular uprising was an eruption of the resentment at the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique trying to revive the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship in South Korea and a righteous resistance which reflected the unanimous desire of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification.

At dawn on May 27, 1980, when the uprisers of Kwangju were defending the city at the cost of their blood, the Chon Tu-hwan group launched a large-scale offensive against them by hurling into the city a force of more than 70,000 strong and tanks, armoured vehicles, howitzers, large helicopters and even missiles.

The Kwangju massacre committed by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique which turned the city into a "bathroom of blood" in the true sense of the word was a slaughter of fellow countrymen unprecedented in history and a shocking human butchery outdistancing the brutality and cruelty of all fascist tyrants of the world.

The Kwangju massacre was committed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the instructions and under the back-stage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists issued a repressive order to "suppress the uprisers with an iron fist" and encouraged Chon Tu-hwan the murderer to the massacre of fellow countrymen by transferring to him units of the puppet army and death tools under their control. And they mobilized even warships including an aircraft carrier and warplanes in great haste to threaten the South Korean people and instigated the puppets to the bloodbath.

After the Kwangju incident the U.S. imperialists set up a military fascist dictatorial system surpassing the "Yusin dictatorship" through Chon Tu-hwan the murderer to maintain their colonial rule and zealously encouraged the puppets to fascism and war, treachery and division.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are these days committing brutalities reminding us of their fascist frenzy in Kwangju four years ago; it has ordered over 150,000 police throughout South Korea "on alert", frightened by the ever growing anti-"government" struggle of the students and arrested more than 800 demonstrators in a single day in Seoul alone.

As the Kwangju massacre four years ago and the present South Korean reality show, so long as the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique continues, the South Korean people cannot achieve independence and democracy of society, let alone the reunification of the country.

The South Korean people and students will make the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique pay for the blood shed by the Kwangju citizens a hundred and a thousand fold and put an end to their colonial fascist rule at any cost by rising in the second Kwangju uprising under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

Appeal Issued

SK280848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea published an appeal on May 17 on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the popular uprising in Kwangju.

Recalling the brutal murder of uprisers committed by the dictator Chon Tu-hwan with the support of his American master, the appeal stresses:

All the countries should lay bare the true color of the South Korean "regime" constantly perpetrating criminal acts such as fascist violation of human rights, splittist acts and deception, and denounce them.

In particular, they should expose that the South Korean "regime" is totally dependent on the United States politically, economically and militarily and strip base the role of the South Korean "regime" in the U.S. strategy for aggravating the Korean situation and provoking another war.

By building up world opinion, they should put strong pressure on the South Korean authorities to respond to the proposal of the Democratic Korean authorities to respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

We bitterly denounce the South Korean military fascist "regime" which usurped "power" by brandishing bayonets and express firm solidarity with the undaunted struggle of the South Korean students and people for freedom, democracy and national reunification.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea calls upon all the national organizations and human rights defence organizations to set the period from May 17 to 27 as a period of supporting the struggle of the South Korean students and people for defence of human rights and release of political prisoners and against the dictatorial rule.

Mass Demonstrations

SK291614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--The South Korean students held fierce mass demonstrations against fascism and for democracy with the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion.

At the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on May 16 issued an order of "emergency duty" to the police in Seoul area and launched a wholesale crackdown, slandering the students' anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle as "disturbances of seditious elements."

But the students waged their struggle in various forms in different places on May 17, too.

That day over 1,500 students of Seoul University held a meeting commemorating the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising and "burnt in effigy" "five traitors" representing the puppet privileged clan and fought a fierce rock-hurling battle with the puppet police who tried to block the advance of demonstrators into the street.

Simultaneously with this, over 1,000 students of Koryo University who rose in the anti-"government" struggle performed a drama showing scenes of brutal suppression and murder committed by the fascist hooligans and the scenes of indignant citizens setting fire to the reptile radio stations in Kwangju four years ago and then fiercely struggle throwing Molotov cocktails and stones at the hundreds of riot police.

Students of various universities throughout South Korea including Songgyungwan, Kyonghui, Tongguk and Tanguk universities and Seoul City College in Seoul and Chonnam University in Kwangju also held anti-"government" meetings and demonstrations, shouting "guarantee campus democracy" and other slogans.

The anti-"government" struggle of students gained further momentum in all parts of South Korea on May 18, the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

That day the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique placed 150,000 policemen on "alert" and launched feverish suppression by mobilizing 20,000 policemen in Seoul.

According to reports, that day students of over 20 universities in different parts of South Korea waged an anti-"government" struggle. They held meetings paying tribute to the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and denouncing the fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers, adopted declarations and action programs and stage campus or street demonstrations, scattering leaflets.

Students of University of Foreign Studies, Koryo, Kyonghui, Konguk, Tanguk and Tongguk universities, Seoul Women's University, Kwangun Technical College, Seoul City College in Seoul gathered in front of the library of University of Foreign Studies, held a meeting denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, issued a statement and fought a fierce stone-throwing battle with the puppet police, wearing on their heads bands reading "Overthrow the Dictatorship" and "Let Us Win Democracy" and shouting anti-"government" slogans.

That day students of Chungang and Sungjon universities in Seoul and Inha University in Incheon gathered in the yard of Chungang University and jointly held a memorial service for the victims of Kwangju and held a demonstration, shouting "Overthrow the dictatorship."

Students of different universities in Kwangju including Chonnam and Choson universities held a memorial service for the victims of the Kwangju incident on the same day and then held a demonstration with a truck carrying four persons wounded at the time of the incident in the van.

Students of Chonnam University who started a hunger sit-down strike from May 15 in demand of the building of a "munument to the victims of the Kwangju incident" continued their struggle for one week and a large number of students waged mass anti-"government" demonstrations almost everyday in support of their struggle.

The anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students shows that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is further isolated from and rejected by the people and students will never pardon the crimes of the fascist hoodligans.

Underground Group

SK310434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--Members of the "Mudung-san Fellowship Society", an underground organization of South Korea, firmly resolved to rise up more undauntedly in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Its member surnamed Choe said:

Four years ago we Kwangju citizens fought courageously, defying death, for freedom, democracy and reunification and made Kwangju a city of freedom.

I will fight on in that spirit and with that courage myself being a human bomb, to bring freedom and democracy to South Korea destitute of freedom and to Kwangju destitute of democracy.

Its member surnamed Yi stressed that "The Kwangju popular uprising furnished a vivid proof of the victory of history, the proof that when the people of all strata fight in unity at the risk of their lives, they can overthrow any fascist dictator and win victory." He expressed his resolution to struggle in this spirit.

Its member, a certain Kim, noted: "We must clearly understand once again that so long as the U.S. Forces' occupation continues, independence, democracy and reunification cannot be achieved and only when we wage an anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance for democracy with concerted efforts, can we drive away the U.S. Forces and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship." He renewed his determination to valiantly rise up in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance for democracy.

Koryo University Students Demonstrate

SK251602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--Over 1,500 students of Koryo University in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration on May 24 when massive rallies and demonstrations of students were continuing every day against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique around the fourth anniversary of the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting Japanese papers May 25.

The students held a campus rally denouncing the murderous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique, at which they strongly demanded the "resignation of the repressive 'regime'" and guarantee of democracy, and so on.

After the rally, they swarmed to the campus gate to march onto the streets, but were blocked by the puppet combat police waiting outside the gate, surrounding the campus in a thick wall.

Though the police desperately tried to disperse them, firing tear gas canisters, the stone-hurling students persistently resisted with indomitable spirit.

Students Injure Over 700 Police

SK280845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--More than 700 puppet police have been injured in the first four months and a half of this year in the determined rebuff of South Korean student demonstrators who rose up in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

The anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students which began from early this year expanded in scope with the 24th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising and the 4th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion.

The students who rose in the struggle called for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship, branding the traitor Chon Tu-hwan indulged in treacheries with the backing of outside forces as "an obstacle to democracy", said the report.

Frightened out of their wits by their anti-"government" massive action, the military fascist clique posted the puppet police around campuses, who frantically fired tear gas canisters at demonstrators.

The students closed their fighting ranks and hurled stones at the puppet police running amuck in suppression.

26 May Rallies

SK010412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA--Students of different universities in Seoul on May 26 held anti-"government" demonstrations at a time when the

student struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship was going on every day, according to the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO.

Over 300 students of Songgyungwan University held a "festival" in commemoration of the opening of the university in the afternoon before they went over to a demonstration, chanting slogans of "Let's win democracy" and "Independence and sovereignty."

More than 600 students of Sogang University held a torchlight demonstration, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist crimes.

After a "festival" function in the afternoon, they rose in a demonstration and attempted to take to streets, holding aloft torches, and clashed with puppet police until half past ten in the evening.

Meanwhile, over 100 students of Hongik University held a demonstration against the fascist dictatorship that afternoon, said the paper.

Student Demonstrations

SK010411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--Anti-"government" demonstrations and sit-in strikes staged at 35 universities in Seoul numbered 280 cases in the first five months of this year, according to a radio report from Seoul.

According to understated figures released by the puppet Seoul Police Bureau, 250 cases of them were demonstrations and in this course 350,000 copies of anti-"government" leaflets of 400 kinds were scattered.

This means that more than three cases of anti-"government" struggles were waged in Seoul on a daily average, excluding the period of the vacation, the radio said.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR DENOUNCES KWON IK-HYON'S REMARKS

SK280550 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
27 May 84

[Text] At his recent interview with a French reporter, Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the DJP, babbled that, since Chon Tu-hwan stated that he would resign upon the termination of his tenure, there is no need for a students' demonstration. This is an absurd remark to sooth the struggle of youths and students for independence, democracy, and reunification and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

The recent struggle of youths and students is an antifascist struggle for the resignation of tyrant Chon Tu-hwan, the eradication of the fascist, dictatorial system, and the democratization of society, and is part of an anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation to throw the U.S. aggressors out of this land and to realize the independence of the South Korean society.

This is shown by the fact that youths and students have recently waged a valiant struggle, crying out such slogans as: "Down With Chon Tu-hwan!", "We Resolutely Oppose One-Party Dictatorship!", "The U.S. Aggressors Must Withdraw!" and "Let Us Fight Until the Day of Genuine Democracy and Liberation Comes!"

Talking about the spontaneous resignation of the present dictator, who frantically runs wild to realize his desire for long-term power, from his post, is jugglery to deceive the people. Even if he resigned, youths, students, and the masses of all walks of life will continue to wage strenuously the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle until the fascist, dictatorial system is buried and the U.S. colonial rule ends.

CSO: 4110/112

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH RELIGIOUS GROUPS ASK SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

SK281022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The May issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI carried a declaration "Peace to This Land" adopted at a general meeting of the South Korean Christian Church Council and the gist of a statement issued at a meeting of the youth council of the Christian Presbyterian Church which was held in Seoul on the subject "Nation, Democracy and People."

Stating "Our existence and prosperity have become impossible in the time of unprecedented darkness and pains confronting the nation on this land," the declaration called upon South Korean religionists to continue to follow the trace of the struggle "for defence of democracy and civil rights."

Drawing attention to the "danger of nuclear weapons", it also called for "unification in a democratic way."

After expressing "deep sympathy for the sentiments of the overseas Koreans who long to see a full-fledged reunified homeland, subjected to discrimination and sufferings by foreign governments", it called for the democratisation of the South Korean society and the building of a new independent life.

The statement issued at a meeting of the youth council of the Christian Presbyterian Church noted that the present group in power is only interested in maintaining itself. "The entire people are continuing their struggle with all devotion in demand of the resignation of the present group in power for the future of the nation and democracy, regarding it as an anti-national, anti-popular military dictatorial 'regime' under such situation", it said.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS PROTEST CHON TRIP TO JAPAN

SK300855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, 29 May (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting for checking the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan was held in Tokyo on May 27 on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising under the cosponsorship of "The National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (HANMINTONG), "The Union of South Korean Youth in Japan" and "The Union of South Korean Students in Japan", Koreans' organizations un the influence of MINDAN.

Chairman of HANMINTONG Pae Tong-ho said in his speech that the Kwangju popular uprising gave the important lesson that the interference of outside forces must be rejected for defending the chajusong (independence) and the dignity of the Korean nation. He called upon Koreans in Japan to struggle in closer unity for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which massacred Kwangju citizens.

Kim Kang-nam, chairman of the central headquarters of "The Union of South Korean Youth in Japan," in his speech emphasized the need to support and encourage in every way the anti-"government" struggle waged by South Korean students these days.

Noting that the scheduled visit of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to Japan is aimed at hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, Kim Tae-myong, general secretary of the society of families and overseas Koreans for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea, expressed a determined opposition to the Japan tour of the flunkeyist-traitor for prolonging the days of his "regime."

A keynote report was made at the meeting by Kwak Yong-mun, director of the general affairs department of HANMINTONG.

He called upon Korean residents in Japan to actively struggle against the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and frustrate the splittists' moves for the perpetuation of the division of Korea and check the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan. The meeting adopted a resolution.

Earlier, the attendants held a demonstration in downtown Tokyo.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON EXTENSION OF SON CHONG-SIK SENTENCE

SK301210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on May 26 extended again by two years for the fourth time the prison term imposed upon Son Chong-sik who is detained in Chongju prison under the name of "custody for public peace". Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as an outrageous fascist act unprecedented in the world history of law, which is aimed at killing him in prison.

The former dictator inflicted a prison term of seven years upon Japan-born South Korean student Son Chong-sik and life imprisonment upon his brother So Sung in the spring of 1971 on charges of involvement in a "campus spying case" and the present South Korean fascist hangmen took the fascist step of extending the prison term upon Son Chong-sik for the fourth time since 1978, although he had served out his prison term, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

Through the repeated extension of the prison term imposed upon Son Chong-sik the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique revealed once again its nature as a fascist tyrant who took over the baton of the "Yusin system" from the former dictator.

The Chon Tu-hwan group extended again the prison term upon Son Chong-sik to keep him behind bars, because it is afraid that if he who is unyielding even in 10-odd years of prison life is released, the illegal nature of the "campus spying case" and the penalty imposed upon him and the truth of ruthless tortures put to him would be made clear to the world.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must lend an ear to fair public opinion, withdraw the dastardly step of extending Son Chong-sik's prison term and release him at once. At the same time, it must cancel the sentence of life imprisonment passed upon So Sung and unconditionally and immediately set him free.

CSO: 4100/138

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TAEJU TAXI DRIVERS STRIKE--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Taxi drivers in Taegu who staged a sit-down strike in front of the building of the puppet city office late into the night on May 25 continued their fierce struggle on May 26 in demand of higher pay, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. That day they destroyed more than 30 cars, indignant at the employers' refusal to meet their demands, and went on fighting to push them through, after occupying the company's offices. Earlier, about 900 drivers from various taxi companies in Taegu had taken part in a street demonstration in the city with unbreakable will to have their demands for higher pay met at any cost. Their massive demonstration paralysed traffic for 13 hours. Upset by their struggle growing in scope and strength with the flow of time, the fascist clique arrested nearly 60 drivers and is questioning and harshly persecuting them. The brutal repression by the fascist clique is evoking fiercer indignation among the workers who have risen up in a struggle for existence and their families and citizens. [Text] [SK280835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 28 May 84]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CRITICIZE PRESS--Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--The Yonsei University committee for the promotion of reinstatement in Seoul published an article "To Men of the Press," exposing and denouncing the South Korean press which has turned into a tool of the puppet clique's propaganda, according to a report. The committee said although the expelled students expressed their desire for genuine readmission in protest against the puppet clique's stop of "readmission," the press distorted and slandered it. Noting that the core of press violence lies in false report and veiled truth, it cited an instance in which CHUNGANG ILBO on January 26, giving a false, distorted account of a general meeting of expelled students, described them as "arrogant and uncourteous" fellows who do not respect their teachers, as "undutiful sons" hostile to their parents. The committee expressed indignation at it. Declaring that they would never fall victim to such propaganda by the government-controlled press, the committee called upon the press to actively contribute to the development of society through reports about the truth. [Text] [SK260820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 26 May 84]

YOUTH GROUP CONDEMNS REPRESSION--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The May 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN), carried a statement made public by the Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy in South Korea on April 20 denouncing the brutal repression by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist

clique. Noting that the present "regime" murdered a large number of people in the course of grabbing "power" and resorts to violence as the only means of maintaining "power", the statement said that the "regime" is trying to distort and conceal this fact. The violence of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime, it noted, is well illustrated by the brutalities of the puppet police. Exposing the assaults on the chairman, vice-chairman, the director of the general affairs department and other members of the youth federation, the statement stressed that they were vicious hostile acts and outrages full of malice committed against the forces of the movement for democracy in a crafty and violent way. It lodged a protest with the "top man in power" against this situation and demanded that the "home minister" and "chief of police headquarters" openly apologize for this and immediately resign of their own accord. [Text] [SK280839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 28 May 84]

POLICE TACTICS PROTESTED--The leaders of student councils of the five universities in Seoul were enraged by the Chon Tu-hwan clique's cunning attempt to suppress students who rose in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and strongly protested to the authorities concerned. Denouncing the authorities for frisking in the streets and spraying inky water on the demonstrating students by mobilizing police as violation of basic rights, they demanded that police headquarters stop such acts immediately. The student leaders appeared ready not to stand idle if the authorities concerned do not accept their just demand. [Text] [SK311322 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 May 84]

CSO: 4100/112

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 17 Mar 84 p 3

[Commentary by reporter Hwang Woo Yeon]

[Text] The 121st special session of the National Assembly, which closed on 17 May, went smoothly on the whole, but it did not have any substance.

This general evaluation is derived from the differences in its inner and outer operation.

This National Assembly special session gave the impression that it was a model National Assembly because it went smoothly without the acrimony that occurred in the past.

Though it was rich with words to be used in the election campaign, it did not have a tense atmosphere requiring careful listening.

From the beginning, this National Assembly special session had the atmosphere of a National Assembly session at the beginning of the year and of the latter part of the 11th National Assembly before an election.

Outwardly, it is not difficult to evaluate that the National Assembly operated without rancor, with the two feelings being balanced in the session.

But, when you look inside after peeling off one coat, it becomes very difficult to give a simple visual evaluation.

The most important reason for this session being operated without rancor is the "lifting of the ban" and the "school reinstatements" arrangements. Simply, the leading attack of the opposition party got blocked, so its power became weakened.

The fact that this session was not one for action played a key role.

Briefly, the opposition party side entered the session without good ammunition.

Maybe, because of this, there was the impression that the water level, usually evident before a general election, could not be seen.

The three party representatives gave speeches about party principles that reconfirmed the phenomenon of having parallel views of the situation. Thus, the discussion of details--which should be part of the interpellation of the administration by the National Assembly members--also could not go beyond the mere utterances of words.

This time also, the opposition parties in the National Assembly presented a so-called political bill to the Standing Committee, but they did not hurry because they were conscious of the Democratic Justice Party's [DJP] iron wall.

It appears there is the realistic calculation that trying to pass the iron wall will result in self-injury.

The opposition parties also tried a strategy to link political issues with the Standing Committee. This strategy was not successful because of the difficulty of working as a team, so outwardly the session was calm.

For example, a delay strategy was used in the debate and the vote on the revised bill for the taxation reduction and exemption regulation law in the Finance Committee and in the debate on the resources management bill in the Defense Committee.

The Standing Committee's strategy to defer the bill to dismiss Pak Johng Moon as minister of agriculture and fisheries was canceled in 40 minutes. That clearly proved a lack of strategy.

In accord with an inadequate strategy such as this, members of the opposition parties depended on individual strength rather than the support of parties in the Standing Committee, which is the center of activity, and issued reckless utterances calling for elections. The parrying between the administration party and the opposition parties was greater than in any other session, beginning with the speeches by representatives to the utterances of the Standing Committee. This parrying drew the most attention in the session.

The DJP proposal for organizing local councils was a hot issue between the administration and opposition parties. In the Home Affairs Committee, after the opposition party charged that "the joint work was led by the administration party screamed and pounded on the table and said "prove it."

In the Health and Social Affairs Committee, the emergency medical insurance system advocated by some parties was connected to the election favor of offensive.

The government and the administration party side made their position clear about the organization of local councils and emergency medical insurance by saying that "the political behavior must not have a loser because of

party law" and "the mutual help system must be recommended." The Democratic Korea Party [DKP] took the offensive by discussing in public DJP's organization of local councils and a case involving the nomination of a dong leader and a myon chief magistrate who were affiliated with the administration party. The DJP side retorted immediately by mentioning 83 cases in which the law was violated by the opposition party, but which will be tolerated.

In the Standing Committee, there was a lot of discussion about such subjects as supporting East Sea fishermen, and the outstanding positive utterances of the members of the so-called irresponsible and slanderous writing group.

Phenomena such as these are hard to find in a National Assembly session that does not have election at hand.

Also in this session, each party actively introduced bills. The DJP introduced five bills, including the amended resources administration law bill, and the Democratic Korea Party also introduced five bills, including the revised party law bill, and the Korea National Party [KNP] introduced seven bills, including the revised assemblyman election law bill. Among these, the revised party law bills, which the DKP and the KNP presented in competition with each other, with the election in mind, have similar content to prohibit chiefs of tongs, bans, and lis and leaders above the platoon leader grade in local defense forces from joining a party. This will be a subject for dispute between the administration and opposition parties, together with the election law revision.

It is a fact that bills drafted by opposition parties may not have been thought out properly before being suddenly introduced.

However, the basic attitude that the three parties try to solve everything through dialogue is considered to be a big asset.

The commercial law bill, which the government introduced, was revised by each of the three parties and they included their own line in the revisions. This has a great deal of meaning as the first accomplishment after entering the 11th National Assembly.

As before, the administration and opposition parties expressed anger toward great plutocratic despotism. This makes official, in writing, the people's anger.

The fact that the resources management bill--which only had been rejected so far by the opposition side--was handed over to the screening subcommittee can be praised for its part in implementing the "promised politics."

The 11th National Assembly insisted on preparing for a new image for the National Assembly. But matters serving as main obstacles for having a mature National Assembly were not corrected by the 11th National Assembly. This is still a great problem.

Especially, the use of repetitious utterances and slogans is pointed out as examples showing the lack of research, vision, and dignity of members.

Also, it is a widely known fact that the content of the government's responses clearly showed a lack of ability.

Satisfactory answers were obtained from assistants who were called upon to answer instead of the minister himself who could not answer and wanted to be saved during standing committee meetings.

This example is evaluated as a good phenomenon to break the old style of thinking that answers should be obtained from the ministers themselves. Previously it was thought that the mobilization in large numbers of government assistants was a matter that must be corrected, and there is a problem in the attitude of members who made many people appear before them and waste many hours.

As a whole, this National Assembly session, which was full of utterances intended for stenographic records to be distributed to regional districts, left an unsatisfied feeling of not having an orderly arrangement for activity due to the restless atmosphere of the members because of the coming election.

Therefore, it is the task of the 11th National Assembly to bring itself to a successful conclusion in the future special session and the regular session to be held before the general election.

12486

CSO: 4107/145

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION LAWS REEXAMINED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 21 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The government and the opposition political parties who are promoting the negotiation of the revision of the National Assembly Election Law are carefully examining the introduction of "the system of allocating numbers to parties" for the 12th general election, which intends to unify the numbers of the candidates according to the parties.

Along with the above issue, the ruling and the opposition parties are also examining the problem of adjusting the basic number of joint election campaign speech sessions upwardly according to the proportion of population from the present system which allows only one additional session, while adjusting the numbers downwardly from two times in districts and cities and three times in counties, under the present system.

Making it clear that "the examination of the issue is being made regarding the aspects of nurturing the party politics and of expanding the scale of the election campaign," well-informed government sources foresaw that "the issue will be the subject of discussion with concentration as the negotiation of election becomes more active around the end of April."

This source maintained, in relation to the issue of introducing the system of allocating numbers to parties, that "the system has the merit of not only making it easier for voters to choose a political party within the present system where candidates at large are also elected; it makes a nation-wide election campaign possible at the level of parties, and thus ultimately contributes to the rooting out of party politics."

The source added that if the system of allocating numbers to parties is to be introduced, the plan, in view of the examples of foreign countries and the experiences of our country, can be considered as an alternative whereby the numbers of parties are determined by giving first priority to the parties with parliamentary seats, the second priority to parties without seats and the last, to independent candidates.

Commenting on the new system of allocating numbers, another source said that the only difference from the present system would be that while in the

present system the number of the parties is decided on a constituency basis by giving priority to party candidates and then to independents, the new system will decide the number at the national level. It further argued that "this system might bring about the benefit of preventing scatter votes for the major parties, but it would not bring any advantages to the minor parties or the independents.

Contrary to the source, showing opposition that "the voters might be induced to avoid the independent candidates,," one other source pointed out that "there may appear blanks on the ballot paper when minor parties cannot produce their own candidates nationwide."

Clause 3 of Article 100 (ballot paper) of the present National Assembly Election Law stipulates that "in deciding the order of printing the names of local candidates, those who are recommended by the parties preceded those who are not."

In the meantime, arguing that "since the basic number of the joint election campaign speech sessions under the present election law is not reasonable in certain areas, it is necessary to adjust by reducing it," the government source made it clear that "only for the areas with a large population, has the issue been actively discussed to adjust by increasing the number of sessions depending upon the proportion of population within the range of the present limit."

Clause 2 of Article 51 of the present election law stipulates that "(joint speech sessions) can be held additionally two times in districts and cities, three times in counties, and one time in districts, cities, towns with a population of over 300,000, and counties with more than 12 townships."

12604

CSO: 4107/140

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROBLEMS IN ABSORBING POLITICIANS RELEASED FROM BAN

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Opposition: En Masse Membership to Politicians Released From Political Ban Difficult"]

[Text] The problem of admitting the persons benefiting from the first and second lifting of political bans into the Democratic Korea and Korea National parties, which at the end of the 121st session of the temporary National Assembly had been expected to be resolved by the end of this month, has become quite troublesome due to the not inconsiderable surfacing during the process of individual contacts of differing views related to party membership conditions between the politicians released from ban and the current political parties. As a result, the party admission methods have retreated from the original en masse admission approach and now tend toward staged individual admissions; the timing of admission is being somewhat delayed and prospects now are for things to begin to take shape sometime in April.

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) held a party affairs meeting on 20 March to discuss the admission of politicians released from ban; as a result, the party judged it difficult to give common support to all, and decided to change its original en masse membership plan to peruse partial, staged admission while leaving the problem of contacting the released politicians to party Chairman Yu Ch'i-song.

In the 20 March meeting, the DKP analyzed the results of its individual contacts with old New Democratic Party (NDP) figures released from ban and, although the number of old opposition figures released from ban totals over 20 including Kwang Nak-chu, Yi P'il-son, Kim Yun-tok, Kim Tong-uk, Chong Chae-won, and Kim Yong-pae of the first release from the ban and Yi Ching-chae, Pak Il, Pak Hae-ch'ung, Om Yong-tal, Cho Se-hyong, Hwang Pyong-u, and Kim Hyong-kwang of the second release, decided to change its party admission guidelines to push for staged admissions due to individual circumstances such as election districts.

Accordingly, the DKP decided to push the admission of eight or nine persons including Hwang Nak-chu of the first release and Kwang Pyong-u along with two or three others from the second release as soon as possible, with Chairman Yu Ch'i-song to carry on individual contacts with them.

One high-ranking officer of the party said in relation to the admission of released figures to the party that "the party has no concrete conditions to set forth for admission," while reaffirming the existing guidelines, and said, "Just as Chairman You has said that he will do the best that his position will allow, in the current situation the only admissions will be those based on trust."

While eight or nine of the released politicians such as Kwang Nak-chu are stating their intentions of unconditional membership in the DKP while enjoying such concrete membership conditions as guarantees of party office and public nomination, on the other hand others among the politicians of the first and second releases are arguing for en masse admission rather than staged individual admissions which reduce the effectiveness of party membership, so that the problem of admitting the released politicians is experiencing difficulty with membership conditions.

Although the Korea National Party (KNP) has stated its position with regard to the form in which released politicians are admitted to party membership as not opposing in principle either en masse or individual admissions, it is currently carrying out admission negotiations through individual contacts, and those old opposition figures who may join the KNP are not engaging in group activities, so the KNP admissions are expected to be done on an individual basis.

Although Chairman Kim Chong-ch'ol stated on 20 March that a substantial portion of the outline of the party admission of released politicians can be made public this month, one party official said that negotiations will have to continue through April in order to resolve the admission-related problems within and without the party and complete the admissions.

In particular, because the KNP has over 30 districts without chairmen or without district parties, it has less trouble in the party with public nominations when compared with the DKP, but it has set forth the policy of first finishing the negotiations for the admission of incumbent independents before admitting the released politicians, and it is forecast that the party will require much time to admit the politicians released from political ban.

9137

CSO: 4107/141

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NATION'S EDUCATION SYSTEM REVIEWED

College Entrance Examination, Policies

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Relative Weight of Grade Transcripts in College Entrance Frozen"]

[Text] The proportional influence of grade transcripts on college admissions next year has been frozen at this year's level. The Ministry of Education has been investigating the reduction of the proportional influence of grade transcripts in relation to the college entrance examination improvement project, but on 20 March decided to retain it at the same level in 1985 college admissions as in 1984, accounting for from 30 to 50 percent of total points for admission, depending upon the college.

The guideline results from the Ministry of Education's judgment that it will prevent the one-sided development of high school education as college entrance examination preparation, that it will control the concentration of population in large cities where high schools have good college entrance examination records while fostering regional high schools, and that there is a close relationship between good grade transcripts and high educational achievement levels, i.e., students with good grade transcripts usually continue to have good grades after entering college.

After the entrance examinations for the 1984 school year were finished, the Ministry of Education formed a study team in response to criticism that the current entrance examination system, as a total test-first choice-second system, contained such non-educational elements as encouraging "situation-fathoming operations" and a speculative spirit among test recipients, and that it is unfair to give 30 or more percent weight to grade transcripts which do not match with examination results; the study team has spent the month of March investigating an improvement proposal for correcting problems in the current system.

With the 30 July Education Reform Measure, the Ministry of Education had set the proportional influence of high school transcripts at 20 percent or more of total points with the beginning of the current examination system in school year 1981, and had planned to increase it yearly to 30 percent for

1982, 40 percent for 1983, and 50 percent for 1984, ultimately having the transcripts as the only consideration, but this year's measure to freeze the proportional influence at 30-50 percent marks the third year in a row that the proportion has been held at the 1982 level.

On the one hand, when the current research team of specialists finishes its investigation, the Ministry of Education is expected to decide and announce whether or not to adopt measures to resolve the problems of the current system deriving from the test-first choice-second system and the total lack of individual college selection functions such as individual college writing (essay) tests, and staggered individual college application periods.

Support for Local Universities

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Fostering of First Class Universities in the Provinces"]

[Text] As a long-range plan to control the concentration of population in the capital area and to promote the balanced development of education, the government and the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are now investigating a proposal to foster more emphatically the regional colleges in which the government has been investing. One person involved said on 21 March, "34 of the 99 4-year colleges in the country are gathered in Seoul, giving rise to various problems such as the concentration of brain-power," and stated "There is a limit to how much can be done to solve this problem by establishing regional branches of some Seoul colleges, and the need to foster regional colleges has arisen as a major problem."

According to the plan now being formulated by the government and the DJP, the first-rate colleges of Seoul National University (SNU), Yonsei University, and Korea University will be transformed into centers for graduate study while the government selects two colleges from each province for concentrated development.

One national university will be included on a priority basis in the two colleges selected in each province.

The conversion of SNU and the others to graduate school education has been pursued in part according to the 10-year college development plan, but is now being delayed because conditions such as facilities and graduate student quotas have not been met.

Along with the fostering of two colleges in each province, the government plans to induce the regional dispersion of large enterprises while seeking the cooperation of the enterprises in giving preferential treatment such as hiring preference to local graduates.

In relation to this, on 14 March the government and the DJP agreed to expand dormitory facilities at each college and to prepare a proposal requiring new

colleges to accommodate 50 percent of their students in dormitories at the party-government policy coordination meeting.

The government's and the DJP's guideline for fostering regional colleges is drawing attention not only as a means for controlling the concentration of population in the capital area, but also for the side-effects of developing regional colleges into first-rate schools as in foreign countries, and of promoting the balanced development of regional culture and economies.

In relation to this, the spokesman said, "The guideline now being prepared is expected to take shape in a day or two," and stated, "It will also contribute to the creation of conditions for the local governance system to be instituted someday."

9137

CSO: 4107/139

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DKP READIED AGAINST DUMPING CHARGE

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Test] "So far, we have been refraining from making issues."

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) statement of 5 March urging the U.S. government to take corrective action on the latter's plan to levy dumping tariffs on Korean-made color televisions is considered an extremely rare case, especially since the statement was directed to the U.S. government as a "directed target" of debate transcending the dimension of a mere criticism of the U.S. attitude.

The DKP has been "trying to understand" the overly protectionism-oriented trade policy toward Korea that the United States adopted. It has also refrained from making an issue of it, while trying to avoid criticism. Yet, the imposition of dumping tariffs is absolutely preposterous, and has given no consideration to the Korean economy, especially since Korea is its ally.

Hyong-Kyu Kim, chairman of the DKP Policy Committee, said: "The [Korean] government has been pursuing a diplomatic policy that is dependent upon the United States. Therefore [the government] is not in a position to lodge a protest with the United States.

"If the government is unable to do it, we should come out and say what we want to say." He went on to say that he had consulted with Chi-song Yu, DKP president, regarding the issuance of the said statement. President Yu consented to it, saying: "For the sake of the national interest we would not hesitate to speak up."

Meanwhile, Sa-tok Hong, director of the DKP Policy Study Office, stated, "The opposition party is in a position to freely speak for the national interest without being involved with official diplomatic channels."

He also said, "It is not rare in advanced countries that the opposition party issues a statement to a foreign country. However, it is rare for the opposition party in our country to issue a statement to a foreign country."

Both the government and opposition parties make collective denunciation against 30 financial tycoons becoming "dreadful dragons."

On 5 March, the first day of the question and answer session against the government in the economic field, the questioners of both government and opposition parties brought up issues related to the import liberalization policy in spite of a U.S. government move to regulate its import of Korean-made color TV. In addition, they debated on the issue of "economic violence" of 30 financial tycoons, whose total bank credit accounts for 43 percent and 76 percent of the GNP.

Rep Tae-sik Kim of the DKP, the first person to ask a question focused, his denunciation on "the overgrowth of the financial tycoon" by citing an instance involving "the public disclosure of business on the part of Hyundai Construction Co," because on 28 different occasions, Hyundai paid no attention to the Finance Ministry order as well as the National Assembly's unanimous resolution calling for the public disclosure of business.

Representative Kim further pointed out that unlike the case of the United States, Korea's major enterprises are involved in such an absurdity as monopolizing ownership and management while maintaining disguised share holders. In the past, it was widely said that what is good for General Motors is also good for America. In our case, what is good for Hyundai is just good for Hyundai. This is why it becomes a problem, he said. Thus, he attacked the government for its protective policy concerning these businesses.

Rep Won-chun Ko of the DKP lamented the fact that "due to the concentration of economic power on major enterprises, economic violence is rampant, stemming from the prevailing immoral and unethical thinking."

He further complained that "financial tycoons assume an attitude as if telling the government to do whatever it will, only with an understanding that if and when they fall, the nation's economy will fall as well."

Rep Sang-ui Yi of the DKP also denounced the financial tycoons by saying, "It is their attribute to attempt to achieve the concentration of enterprises just to enjoy right rather than assuming responsibilities, and also pointed out the plague-ridden management, such as the fleet-style management in which a mother ship leads many smaller ships."

Representative Yi, living up to his position as advisor to the Invention Patent Association, mainly discussed ways of improving a system to reform technology while declaring the 1980's as the era of technological drive.

Rep Wan-t'ae Kim of the National Party stressed the resurrection of the rural economy while describing Korea's economy as Ringer economy, which can be sustained only through a transfusion called foreign debt, "and two-extremity economy which was divided into two, such as the rich get richer and the poor get poorer."

Representative Yi said, "At present, farming villages are harvesting not bundles of rice plants but bundles of debts, while the agricultural

cooperatives, the fisheries cooperatives, livestock cooperatives and the Farmland Improvement Union have been defrauded to government agents in which retired government employees or the government party officials find asylum, thus they lost their original functions for a long time." He also pointed out that "farmers are paying the existing farmland tax because they do not know about it, but if they knew they could hardly pay it."

Issue Related to the Sales of the Industrial Bank-owned Land

Loud verbal exchanges were made between the government and opposition party members regarding the sale of the Industrial Bank-owned land on the first day of the question and answer session on the economic affairs at the National Assembly plenary session on 5 March.

Rep Won-chun Ko of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), after completing questioning the government, stated that "Rep Tae-shik Kim of the DKP implied that the sale of the Industrial Bank-owned land had something to do with political funds of the DJP, but unless he can present evidence for his claim, we cannot help but regard his act as the same old practice of the past." He called on him to do away with such an attitude.

Subsequently, the opposition legislators shouted, demanding "let the government respond to it." From the seats of the DJP legislators, there came "well done" in unison soon after Representative Ko finished his statement, in an attempt to suppress the opposition seats.

Prior to this, Finance Minister Man-che Kim explained in response to an allegation of a possible sweetheart deal that the land owned by the Industrial Bank was sold through a bidding in which three companies took part, and that the said bank's land carried an official appraisal value of 25.2 billion won, and it was sold to the Lotte Hotel at the price of 30.5 billion won.

8915

CSO: 4107/121

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO EXPORT COLOR TV PARTS

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Small Car Imports Will Be Liberalized in 1987; Government Plans To Go Ahead With Exportation of Color TV Parts; Standing Committees Activities Ended Today and Plenary Session Is Resumed"]

[Text] On 15 March, the National Assembly held meetings of all of its 13 standing committees, including the Steering Committee, and interpellated pertinent ministries and agencies and reviewed pending legislation.

On that day the Finance Committee passed with partial modification the bill amending the tax reduction control law. The amendments are designed to reduce taxes for the purpose of accelerating government compensation [for private lands used for highway construction] businesses designed to increase income in rural areas, and investments in new technology.

On that day the National Assembly wound up activities of standing committees that had lasted for 7 days. Thus on 16 and 17 March, the plenary session will be held to work on those bills deliberated by standing committees.

At the meeting of the Public Health and Social Affairs Committee, Kim Chong-rye, minister of public health and social affairs, revealed a plan to station permanently a public health medical official in each of those islands whose population is over 800 from now on to step up medical services for residents on solitary islands. For every detached island whose population is less than 800, the existing 9 hospital ships will continue medical patrols; and making the best use of the administrative ship and the operation of helicopters for transporting emergency case patients will be considered, the minister said.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee, Kim Man-sik, finance minister, said that as for the issue of discontinuing the application of low taxation rate for surtaxes imposed on lodgings and food services for foreigners in tourist hotels, ministries and agencies concerned will be consulted regarding the issue, and careful consideration will be given to the issue in the affirmative direction.

He said: "Present inefficiency in collecting inheritance taxes may be due also to tax evasion attempts on the part of tax payers; but the difficulty

in overseeing the inheritance process is another reason for that." Then he said: "At the juncture when the computerization of lands, properties, and registration of residents is completed, it will become necessary to adjust realistically the inheritance tax rates."

He went on to say: "As for the affiliated business enterprises designated as those that should be consolidated, 144 of those 166 business enterprises were consolidated by the end of January 1984 and the remaining 22 will be consolidated by the end of this year." He then said: "11,900,000,000 won out of the total of 39,900,000,000 won raised as the mutual trust management fund were spent for preservation of the mutual trust fund."

At the meeting of the Home Affairs Committee, Pak Ch'an-kung, minister of government administration, regarding the issue of medical insurance benefit for retired government officials, revealed that "from last year, those who are receiving pensions began to be granted medical insurance benefits, and from this year on, it is planned that those who are receiving a retirement lump sum grant and those who are receiving a bereaved family or disabled pension will also receive medical insurance benefits."

He also revealed that he would take measures, through consultation with ministries and agencies concerned, to extend to around the age of 50 the retirement age or the lowest upper age limit for temporary officials and skilled occupation officials, such as typists, telephone switchboard operators, telegraph operators, and firemen, in view of the growing average life span and the elongation of the service age period.

He said that the retirement age for skilled occupation officials or the lowest upper age limit for temporary officials is currently set at 43-55 of age; however, that the minister in charge, [according to the regulation governing this matter,] is authorized to extend the age limit described above by 3 years or so by taking the characteristics of the career or the type of occupation in question into consideration. Therefore, he then said, extension of the retirement age limit for these officials would be possible even without amending the law or revising regulations.

At the meeting of the Commerce and Industry Committee, Kim Ki-hwan, vice minister of commerce and industry, regarding the levying of dumping customs duties on color television sets by the Commerce Department of the United States, said: "With the dumping customs duties levied, \$30,000,000 of additional customs duties have to be paid annually, and so it is in prospect that the profit in the field of color TV exports to the United States will be decreased [annually] by \$200,000,000." He then went on to say: "It is said that the market price of the color television set is higher than the export price. However, I would not make the price public in view of the fact that the U.S. Department of Commerce will reexamine the dumping customs duties." Thus he indirectly suggested that following the reexamination, adjusting measures will be taken to lower the domestic price.

He revealed that the import of small cars will be liberalized from 1987 on, and that the import of large cars will also be liberalized from 1988 on.

He then said: "In the case of color television sets, their import will be liberalized from 1986 on."

He then said: "It is a fact that the domestic price of cars is high. But this is due to the fact that the lowest economic output unit still has not reached the level of 300,000; it is expected that the unit will reach that level in 1986. Measures will then be taken to lower the production cost."

When finished products of color television sets are exported, dumping customs duties will be imposed and consequently the exports will face great difficulties, he said. However, if they are exported in the form of parts, dumping customs duties will not be levied, he went on. He then said that it is being planned as ultimate measures that [color television sets] will be exported in the form of parts, on which dumping customs duties are not to be levied, and that the export of products of those companies on which dumping customs duties are not being imposed will be increased.

7989

CSO: 4107/132

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

NEW TRADEMARK POLICIES OUTLINED

Foreign Trademarks Restricted

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Introduction of Foreign Trademarks to Be Greatly Limited"]

[Text] In order to prevent side-effects of the indiscriminate influx of foreign trademarks into the country such as the creation of a high price tag oriented luxury consumption climate, the government has decided to limit greatly the introduction of foreign trademarks. Also, the government has raised the mandatory export proportion of those foreign trademark goods already in the country.

On 20 March the Ministry of Commerce and Industry prepared a comprehensive policy regarding the introduction of foreign trademarks and decided to deny totally the introduction of trademarks not associated with acquiring technology, the introduction of trademarks disguised as acquiring technology, and the introduction of trademarks associated with outmoded technology.

Also, the ministry decided to allow a firm to introduce only two trademarks for any one commodity, preventing the blindly competitive bringing in of foreign trademarks.

At the same time, in order to promote the development of original domestic trademarks, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to prohibit as a matter of principle the introduction of foreign trademarks for a particular commodity for 2 years from the day that a trademark introduction period ends.

Reintroduction will be allowed only when there is a recognized need for continued technical development.

The ministry raised the mandatory export percentages for introduced foreign trademarks from the current 25 percent of total sales to 30 percent in the case of textiles, from 30 percent to 35 percent for shoes, and from 25 percent to 30 percent for electrical appliances. The percentage for electronic devices is retained at 50 percent.

In particular, this policy will remove mandatory advertising clauses from technology introduction contracts and thoroughly provide before-the-fact guidance so that domestic prices will not be too high, in order to prevent the raising of prices and the creation of a luxury consumption climate through advertising.

Also, in cases where the right to use trademarks on general consumer goods is included in technology introduction contracts, the current allowing of contracts up to 10 years will be reduced to 5 years or less, and the current allowing of extensions will be reduced from up to 10 years to 3 or less years in order to encourage the fastest possible acquisition of foreign technology.

In addition, in order to prevent the unallowed use of famous foreign trademarks, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry decided to strengthen periodic regulation and create a healthy consumption climate among consumers through consumer education.

Domestic Trademarks Promoted

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Goal of Also Inducing Development of Domestic Trademarks"]

[Text] The policy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to restrict the introduction of foreign trademarks is the result of the absurdly high cost of certain foreign trademark goods and of the disruption of the consumption climate through excessive advertising.

The basic goal of the introduction of foreign trademarks is to enhance the quality and promote the export of domestic trademarks which are not well known overseas by introducing foreign trademarks.

However, most firms introducing foreign trademarks have not emphasized export but rather have emphasized domestic sales using the consumption climate of preferring foreign trademarks.

It is a fact that the quality control of foreign trademark introduction products is good, but their prices are comparatively high due to expensive royalties and other considerations.

At the same time, by using famous foreign trademarks without permission, they are deceiving the consumers and causing a considerable stir overseas.

This restricting of the introduction of foreign trademarks is for preventing such side-effects and encouraging the development of original domestic trademarks, but there is a concern that excessive control may inadvertently give special privileges to already introduced foreign trademarks.

Currently 684 trademarks of various classes from 13 countries have been introduced.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL ADVOCATES SELF-EXPRESSION

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGYON in Korea 10 Mar 84 p 2

/Article by Hong Won-pyo: "By Means of the Method of Making Them Appear on the Stage in Front of the Masses"/

/Text/ Upholding party policies, the SWYL /Socialist Workers Youth League/ organizations are actively launching as of today a procedure designed to increase the capability of the youths of our country to express themselves more effectively.

Having our youth appear in front of the people in various roles is one of the more effective methods of enhancing their capability to express themselves. This capability for self-expression may be increased through appearing on the stage in front of the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, once showed us a valuable example of increasing students' ability to express themselves by having them appear on the stage in front of the masses.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, took the lead in raising students' capability for self-expression by directing them so that they might more efficiently carry out the practice of newspaper reading.

The dear leader comrade established a system in which students would read the party news daily in order to understand accurately party plans for each period in both international and domestic fields.

Under the meticulous guidance of the dear leader comrade, every morning a student who was charged with the duty of newspaper reading would read for his comrades the editorial and the major articles carried by the party news without skipping even one day.

There were, however, many shortcomings in this students method of newspaper reading in the beginning. He failed to think deeply about a method of reading which would make listeners understand better; he was concentrating only on reading fluently. Consequently, a significant number of his comrades failed to keep up their interest in newspaper reading.

Then, one day, the dear leader comrade, who had been carefully listening to this students' reading, quietly called to him after the reading was finished.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, said:

"Newspaper reading should not be done with such rapidity. It is one of the important methods of insuring understanding among the masses the guidelines and policies of the party and of informing them of current international and domestic developments.

"Therefore, in applying such a method of newspaper reading, we had better read the content well. We had better emphasize by repeating when we come to important points. We had better even paraphrase matters that are hard to understand. When we just read on without pause, listeners cannot take the meaning of the content to heart."

These statements of the dear leader comrade were valuable ones that clearly showed effective techniques.

Accepting the statements of the dear leader comrade completely after having been initiated into the secrets of newspaper reading, he could then raise his standards of the duty of newspaper reading to a higher level, thereby independently carrying out his duties gradually.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, led the students to take an active part in discussions of their schools' departments as well as in the work of newspaper reading, thereby increasing the students' capability to express themselves.

In the evening of 21 December 1960, the dear leader comrade summoned a student to come near him.

When he quickly responded, the dear leader comrade, who had been having a talk with primary level functionaries, bid him to come near and pulled a chair close to him.

As soon as he had sat down, the dear leader comrade asked him how he felt about taking the first term college examination.

The student told the dear leader comrade that he came to have faith in study after having taken the present examinations, and that he would study harder from then on and meet the paternal leader's expectations.

Then Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, said that he was pleased with the student's resolution and pointed out as follows:

"An examination is a summing up before the state what you yourself study during school term. Therefore, it is important that you seek benefits from the experience and lessons learned from taking an examination and map out future measures with determination.

"Reviewing the result of your examinations, I found that you seemed to be lacking in ability to express yourself, comrade.

"From now on, you must exert more effort to increase the capability of expressing yourself."

At the moment when he heard what the dear leader comrade said, the student recalled that when he entered the examination room, he could not think the proper words. Although he understood the content of questions well, he became disturbed, and that only when the teacher gave him frequent suggestions was he able to figure out the examination questions and to answer them. Then he came to understand that those situations were largely attributable to his own failure to increase his capability to express himself.

In this way the dear leader comrade thoroughly analyzed the shortcomings of the student, which not only the student himself but also his teachers had not yet found and instructed him in his shortcomings.

Then the student told the dear leader comrade that he would exert efforts from then on to increase his ability of self-expression.

Upon hearing that reply, the dear leader comrade told him that now that he had found his own shortcomings, he should search for efficient ways of correcting them. Then he added that, in order to increase the capability of expressing oneself, one must take part in many of the departmental discussions and master the problems of teaching by means of discussions and debates.

Even after that, the dear leader comrade called upon him to check the status of his preparations for the departmental discussions.

He quickly responded to the dear leader comrade to show his preparations for the discussions about the department of political science and economics.

The dear leader comrade joyfully met him and warmly asked him on what subject he had made preparations for the department discussions.

When the student told the dear leader comrade that he had prepared for discussion under the title "The Capital Export and Its Essential Nature That Is Plunder-Oriented," the dear leader comrade said: "It is a controversial subject. Let me hear the content of your preparations for this discussion."

The students' prepared notes not only failed to go beyond the limit of the scope of textbooks but also were not clear in structure. They simply appeared monotonous even in the portions that had been taken from reference sources. They were just mechanically copied.

However, the dear leader comrade mentioned no flaws whatsoever and listened to him all the way through. Then he cited shortcomings and instructed the student how to correct each of those shortcomings.

Receiving the dear leader comrade's teaching, the student became more confident. That evening, he made preparations for further discussion by thoroughly studying the works of the great leader. At the department discussion session held the next day, he took the rostrum before anyone else.

It was hardly possible that teachers knew with whose help and how he had made preparations for the discussion. The teachers were much surprised and evaluated his discussion as one of very high quality. His classmates' evaluations were also good.

Thus, under the meticulous guidance of the dear leader comrade, the students' capability of expressing themselves was increased through the department discussions.

Furthermore, the dear leader comrade let the students take part in speech contests and experience sharing meetings that brought up the students' level of expressing themselves.

On a day in early August 1961, the dear leader comrade gave an assignment to a student to take part in the national college students' speech contest.

The student had never had, up to that time, any oratorical practice in his life. He had always thought that oratory belonged only to those who were especially talented or to socially prominent persons. He felt his heart pounding fast and was worried when he realized that he was not going to stand on the rostrum for a speech contest.

On that day he began to prepare the manuscript for his oratory contest--the very first in his life.

He sat up far into the night for several days and finished his draft, but when he read it through, it sounded like an article copied from a newspaper. It did not sound like suitable speech at all.

Then one day the dear leader comrade listened to the students' speech.

He could not dare to present a speech before the dear leader comrade from his poor speech draft. Then he even tried to read it after spreading the pages of notes over the desk.

Having watched him doing all that, the dear leader comrade laughed and encouraged him by saying: "Who in the world makes a speech with his hand placed on the desk? Go to the rostrum now in a dignified manner! Do so now..."

He went to the rostrum, noticing titters among the audience. He spread the draft out and lifted it up.

"Hot-blooded youths and students comrades!"

He wanted to speak the first word strongly, but he only sounded stilted and awkward. Then he did not know what to do so he just read his manuscript line by line in the manner of newspaper reading.

The dear leader comrade did not pick faults with this poor oratory but listened to his speech through to the end. Then he gave it deep thought. He then suddenly asked the student to tell in detail about the streets in Seoul where he had been living.

The student could not figure out the intent of the dear leader comrade. He then just said that in the street where he was living there were many unemployed people, many wooden plant-roofed houses which looked like crabs' carapaces, and that the streets were extremely crowded.

"See! The society in South Korea, as you have described, is a living hell for human beings where the difference between rich and poor is as great as that between heaven and earth. How glorious life is for you comrade, who was studying under adversity in that society, that you enjoy today? How did you feel when you entered this most excellent palace of science with your college uniform?"

Answering the dear leader comrade's question, the student told him that when he entered the college gate for the first time, he was so thankful for the paternal leader's solicitude that he embraced a granite pillar at the gate, being moved to tears.

"You have to write down exactly that. An oratorical speech is not simply crying out into an empty space. In dealing with precious experiences in life, you must speak in a vital manner when comparing realities in the north and the south which are quite different from each other. Only when you do so, can you appeal to the people and let them feel more intensely that they should reunify their fatherland.

"There is nothing mysterious about it.

"You must think that your audience is the people of your native village and just pour out your appeal from your heart. Your appeal from your heart, as it is--that is."

As guided by the dear leader comrade, the student began to rewrite his speech as though he was going to speak to the people of his native village.

What he wanted to say in his oratorical speech--which he had hardly developed even after sitting up far into the night for several days--began to come to him smoothly like thread being released from a reel.

As the dear leader comrade had said, his oratorical speech, into which he put emotions from his heart, won an evaluation as excellent in the contest and an additional honor of being a prize winner.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, not only let the students take part in oratorical contests but also let them participate in experience sharing meetings, thereby increasing their capability of expressing themselves more quickly.

In Autumn 1963, the dear leader comrade gave the honor of an assignment to a student to take part in a social and political activities experience-sharing meeting organized by the Pyongyang City Chapter of the SWYL. He then told the student in detail how to organize the content of the presentation systematically and what kind of examples should be given. Thus he saw to it that the student would be able to present his experience successfully.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, vigorously led the students to take part in social and political activities in order to improve their capability of expressing themselves.

It was 17 June 1962, one day before the summer vacation began.

The dear leader comrade called a student and asked him whether he was prepared for returning to his native village and how he was planning to spend the summer vacation.

During the recent winter recess, the student had spent his vacation visiting his relatives and middle school classmates.

Thus when the new semester began and a meeting was held to review the work done during the vacation, he was admonished by the dear leader comrade that, although he stayed in his native village during the short period of his vacation, he should have launched social and political activities. For example, he should have gone among workers and peasants to explain and make clear to them newly established policies of the party and to inform them about domestic and international situations. Since then, the student had always kept the dear leader comrade's admonition in his mind.

Later the student told the dear leader comrade that he was planning to go among the workers in plants of his native village to explain the great leader's teachings and the party policies which embody those teachings.

Then Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, was greatly pleased. He said how much the people in the village would be delighted if the student tells them about party policies and gives them tidings of Pyongyang while staying in his own native village during his vacation. He then told the student in detail how he should deal with workers in plants and peasants in rural villages.

Upholding what the dear leader comrade said, the student went to Kimch'aek City. On his first day there, he went among the workers of the Songjin Steel Mill.

He worked with the workers as well as having talks with them. He explained details of the essential nature, content, superiority, and significance of the Tae'an work system which was created by the great leader. Hearing his explanation, the workers said that they came to understand better the theory of the Tae'an work system. They were really joyful.

After that, even when they were not on school recess, the students often visited factories, cooperative farms, schools, and people's neighborhood units in Pyongyang City and made speeches and gave explanatory talks. Thus they effectively initiated social and political activities in varied forms and methods.

While they were doing so, the dear leader comrade warned the students that political propaganda should be launched in conformity with the demands and sentiments of the masses. He even made corrections in the students' manuscripts and added his own remarks.

In this way, during the period in which he was launching revolutionary activities in the Kim Il-song University, Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, actively led the students. He gave them careful guidance to let them appear before the broader audiences, not only in the school but also outside the school to increase their capability to express themselves and to develop their courage thereby improving their growth into capable political activists.

Through this process, the students' ability to express themselves was greatly increased. Thus the students came to be able to develop as successfully as those capable political activists and vital revolutionary figures who can make the broad masses become more consciousness-oriented and who can actively arouse them to revolution and construction.

All the SWYL organizations must actively follow these valuable examples personally shown by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader. They must energetically carry out the work designed to increase the capability of the youths to express themselves. By doing so, they must thoroughly cultivate the youths into real chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries equipped with a variety of resources.

7989

CSO: 4110/092

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN ON 'HEROIC DEED' OF SOVIET SOLDIER

SK280043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday carries an article on the heroic deed of Ya. T. Novichenko, an internationalist fighter who, as an officer of the Soviet Red Army, displayed self-sacrificing spirit in frustrating a vicious attack of reactionaries for undermining the Korean revolution under the complicated situation in our country shortly after the liberation.

Following excerpts from the article:

A few days ago, Korean newspapers and radios conveyed news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on his way to Moscow, leading a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met at the railway station of Novosibirsk, a Soviet local city, Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko who was active in our country right after the liberation.

Alighting from the train that day, the great leader exchanged greetings with Soviet cadres who were present to welcome him and, after receiving greetings from Novichenko, warmly hugged him.

He recollected with deep emotion the heroic action displayed by the Soviet officer at the function of the 27th anniversary of the March 1 popular uprising held at the Pyongyang railway station plaza 38 years from now and said he was very glad to meet the latter nearly 40 years after and posed for a souvenir picture with him.

He highly praised Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko as a symbol of Korean-Soviet friendship and a hero.

Before leaving Novosibirsk railway station he inquired after Novichenko's health and age and his living conditions with meticulous care and invited him to visit Korea with his wife and grandchildren.

At the words of high praises overflowing with love and sense of duty bestowed upon him by the great leader, Ya. T. Novichenko, overwhelmed with emotion and excitement, said his happiness and joy knew no bound at meeting Comrade President who looked healthy. His eyes moist with tears, Novichenko expressed thanks time and again, saying that he could hardly find proper words to fully express his gratitude for the invitation to visit Korea.

This news set off a wave of elation and emotion among our people who were always wishing the great leader bon voyage and success in his activities after he started on a foreign tour.

Who is Ya. T. Novichenko and what story is behind him to earn him the high praise of the great leader as a hero and a symbol of Korean-Soviet friendship?

The story is traced back to the stirring days shortly after the liberation of Korea.

It was on March 1, 1946.

A grand celebration of working people in Pyongyang was held that morning at the Pyongyang railway station plaza to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the March 1 popular uprising.

The situation of our country was very complicated, in those days.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally occupying South Korea resorted to every conceivable subversive activity and sabotage to frustrate the democratic construction in progress in the northern half of Korea while setting up a colonial system in the south. Taking advantage of this, the class enemies abandoned themselves to reckless manoeuvres.

The intrigues of the reactionaries had reached their height with the historic land reform expected soon.

Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that a grand mass meeting was held in Pyongyang on the March 1 movement anniversary, which was to be commemorated for the first time after liberation, in order to boost the revolutionary enthusiasm of the peasants and strike a crushing blow at the reactionaries with the mounting spirit of the masses.

And he came out to the railway station plaza on the day of the function.

The plaza was astir with boundless emotion and excitement with him on the platform.

Comrade Kim Il-song stepped forward to the rostrum, waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowd, and made his historical speech "On the Occasion of the 27th Anniversary of the March First Uprising."

His speech stirred the crowd to greater excitement. They moved toward the rostrum, waving high over their heads streamers and flags, while another burst of cheers of hurrah filled the air. A grand parade of more than 300,000 working people had started.

That moment, an unexpected explosion came from the vicinity of the platform with a thick column of smoke coiling up.

What's happened?

That was a thrice-cursed barbarity committed by murderous terrorists sent by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries in a foolish attempt to do harm to the soul of our revolution and stem the powerful current of the construction of a new Korea. They had craftily smuggled themselves into the meeting place and thrown a handgrenade after watching for a chance.

At that critical moment there was a man dashing like an arrow at the handgrenade which was falling on the ground. Catching the handgrenade which would explode any moment, he ran away from the platform as fast as his legs would carry him.

He was Ya. T. Novichenko, an officer of the Soviet Army present in Korea at that time.

This officer in charge of guard of the Soviet Army command was on guard duty together with our guardsmen near the platform.

Each time he saw Comrade Kim Il-song close at hand while performing his duties, Novichenko had been deeply moved by his indefatigable activities and noble virtues and struck with admiration at his greatness especially after hearing his historical speech on his triumphal return at the Pyongyang public playground (now Kim Il-song stadium).

While the mass meeting was in progress, his eyes had been glued to the great leader whom the entire nation was revering with respect and expectation, running his glance over the waves of the enthusiastically cheering crowd with deep emotion. At that moment the handgrenade thrown by the enemy flew in his direction. Knowing full well as a soldier what would happen if that exploded, he threw himself against the danger in indomitable heroism and self-sacrificing spirit.

The heroic deed shown by Ya. T. Novichenko was a display of noble internationalist spirit in defending the soul of the Korean revolution with deep reverence for the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Korean-Soviet friendship is based on the relations of unbreakable class alliance and comradeship and has a long historical tradition."

The rare self-sacrificing spirit and heroism of Novichenko were attributable to the deep-rooted Korean-Soviet friendship sealed in blood on the road of the protracted anti-imperialist common struggle and the beautiful traditional traits of helping and encouraging each other in difficult times.

The officials who witnessed his deed did everything to save him from the heavy wound, deeply moved by his heroic action.

Of course, the enemy was rounded up and the mass meeting closed in a grand style.

While the mass parade was going on, Comrade Kim Il-song all along showed deep concern for the Soviet Army officer who displayed noble self-sacrificing spirit.

He took measures for the officer's treatment, saying in worried tone that the latter must have lost much blood, one of his hands gone, and, in the later period, deeply acquainted himself with the course of his treatment and personally sent him efficacious medicines and precious tonics suitable to him. And he frequently sent officials close to him to the patient to inquire into his health on his behalf.

Even after Novichenko returned home in good health, his wound healed, Comrade Kim Il-song showed noble kindness to him, often recollecting him.

He was really deeply touched when he met again Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko on the way of his significant Soviet trip nearly 40 years after that time, March 1946.

Deeply regretting that his meeting with Novichenko at the railway station was too brief, he told about him in the coach after leaving Novosibirsk.

Recollecting again the meritorious deed shown by Novichenko 38 years ago to the officials accompanying him, Comrade Kim Il-song gave earnest instructions to award the Title of Labor Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to him and invite him to visit our country within this year with his wife, grandchildren and other family members..

The story about the internationalist deed of Novichenko has come into beautiful flower, deepening the friendly feelings in the hearts of the Korean and Soviet peoples with the historic Soviet visit of the great leader as an occasion.

It will be deeply engraved on the hearts of our people who set store by their friendship with the Soviet people.

CSO: 4100/139

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MESSAGE FROM YASIR' ARAFAT

SK261035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his message of solidarity sent to the latter on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People."

The reply message dated May 16 reads:

I extend revolutionary greetings.

I received with deep gratitude a message of solidarity sent by Your Excellency on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People."

On behalf of our Palestinian Arab people, members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, my brothers, and on my own, I extend deepest thanks to Your Excellency and through Your Excellency to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and friendly Korean people for the fact that your friendly country under your wise and tested leadership takes its clear stand of firmly supporting and encouraging in a principled way the just struggle of our Palestinian Arab people against imperialism and Zionism and for retaking their inviolable national rights including the right to return to the homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent state of Palestine in the Palestinian land.

The friendly Korean people under your leadership marked this week supporting the Palestinian people's struggle in connection with the fact that the Zionists seized the land of Palestine and built an Israeli state there. This shows the internationalist solidarity, cooperation and great friendship existing between our two peoples since our Palestinian Arab people and the friendly Korean people have forged the bonds of friendship, amity and solidarity. The recent visit to your friendly country by a delegation of our PLO and wonderful welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us during the visit were a vivid symbol and true expression of internationalist solidarity and comradely and fraternal friendship existing between us.

I take this opportunity to assure you that the PLO firmly stands on the side of your people in the just struggle against all the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and for peacefully reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

I assure you that I am determined to continue in the future, too, strengthening the relations existing between us in the interests of our two peoples and of world peace.

I wish you longevity in good health and happiness and your friendly people under your wise and correct leadership greater progress and prosperity.

Till the victory of the revolution!

CSO: 4100/139

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GDR ENVOY PRESS CONFERENCE ON KIM'S VISIT

SK290435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Johann Stasch, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Pyongyang, called a press conference at his embassy on May 28 in connection with the expected visit to the GDR by a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Speaking at the press conference, the charge d'affaires ad interim said: Upon receiving the news that respected Comrade Kim Il-song will visit the GDR, leading a DPRK party and state delegation, our people have made all preparations for sincerely and warmly greeting the delegation.

The delegation's visit to the GDR, he noted, will be a historical event of weighty significance in developing the friendly relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries and make a great contribution to strengthening the socialist forces and safeguarding world peace and security.

The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have grown stronger and developed in the common struggle for socialist construction and against imperialism and for the consolidation of peace, he said.

At the end of the press conference, the attendants saw a documentary film on the Korean visit of a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker.

CSO: 4100/139

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN FUNCTIONS MARK KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

SK290823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Colorful functions were held in foreign countries in grand style on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Central celebrations were held in many countries including Mozambique, the Sudan, Peru and Pakistan, and celebration meetings or gathering in Guyana, Pakistan, India, Somalia, Austria, Egypt and many other countries.

Hung on the background of the platforms were portraits of President Kim Il-song.

Referring to the imperishable feats the great leader has performed for the Korean revolution and the world revolution, his wise leadership and noble virtues, the speakers at the functions stressed that the brilliant history of his revolutionary activities is a proud history that has led the Korean revolution to victory and a glorious history that has advanced the world revolution to a shining victory.

Various seminars and lectures were widely held in many countries on the immortal classic works of President Kim Il-song and his brilliant history of the revolutionary activities and his greatness.

Seminars on his immortal classic works including "On the Korean People's Struggle To Apply the Chuche Idea" and "Let Us Uphold Chajusong" were widely held at organisations in foreign countries including the group for the study of Kimilsongism of Eastern Freetown Branch in Sierra Leone and the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, the comrades-in-arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden. Seminars on the brilliant history of his revolutionary activities were held at the group for the study of the chuche philosophy in Chinhoyi City, Zimbabwe, the branch of men of culture and art of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea, and the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism and many other organisations in foreign countries, and lecture meetings at the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, in Ouidah District, Atlantique Province, Benin, at the Ethiopian Teachers Training College and at the central committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy and many organisations in different countries.

The speakers at the seminars and lectures praised the profoundness and richness of the ideological and theoretical content of the immortal classic works of President Kim Il-song, his greatness and the brilliant history of his revolutionary activities and the world-historic feats performed by him.

Colorful functions such as DPRK film weeks and film shows, music concerts, art performances, book and photo exhibitions were held in various countries.

DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibitions were held in Upper Volta, Madagascar, Central Africa, Mali, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and many other countries, drawing large crowds of visitors.

The exhibitions were visited by a large number of personages and people of all walks of life from the heads of state and party and government cadres of the host countries to citizens. After inspecting the exhibitions, they expressed boundless respect and reverence for the respected leader President Kim Il-song, boundlessly impressed by his greatness.

CSO: 4100/139

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HAILS KOREA-POLAND FRIENDSHIP

SK311116 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 30 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May editorial: "Powerful Demonstration of Korea-Poland Friendship"]

[Text] Leading the party and state delegation of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, concluded an official good-will visit to the Polish People's Republic, a fraternal country.

During his stay, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met with the leaders of the party and the government of this country and deepened mutual understanding, comradeship, and the feeling of friendship.

The Polish party, government, and people accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a friendship envoy of our people and as their close friend. This was a powerful demonstration of the traditional friendship, unity, and fraternal amity between the Korean and Polish peoples forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the cause of socialism and communism, and is a clear expression of their unshakable will and determination to advance always, holding hands forever for the realization of their common goal and ideal.

During his stay, talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. At the talks, held in a comradely, sincere, and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the problems of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, safeguarding world peace and security, and other problems of mutual concern and reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed.

This visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Poland is an epochal event in developing the traditional friendship, unity, and cooperation between the two peoples to a new height and carries weighty significance in accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and in increasing the might of the socialist forces as a whole.

Our people greatly rejoice at the successful visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Polish People's Republic and its fine results.

As demonstrated by the visit, the Korean and Polish peoples are class brothers and close friends firmly united for the community of their fighting goals though they are separated from each other by a long distance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated: The Korean and Polish peoples forged firm friendly ties a long time ago as class brothers and deepened fraternal feelings while closely supporting and cooperating with each other all the time. The peoples of our two countries, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism at an early date, forged friendship and cooperative relations in the common struggle against the imperialists and colonialists to fulfill the historic mission of the working class.

The fraternal Polish people extended both material and moral support and encouragement to our people during the fatherland liberation war period and the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction. The friendship, unity, and cooperation between the two peoples of Korea and Poland have constantly developed in the interests of the two countries and in conformity with the demand of the socialist and communist cause.

The two peoples of Korea and Poland are not only supporting each other politically, but also expanding cooperation and exchanges in various fields. In recent years, the visit of various good-will delegations and delegates between the two countries, including the delegations of the parties and governments, have been made, economic cooperation has been strengthened and cultural exchanges have been active.

With this visit by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Poland as an occasion, the traditional friendship, unity, and cooperation between the two countries will expand and develop to a new and higher state.

The Polish communists and people carried out the struggle for national and class liberation for a long time. After the national liberation, the Polish people built a socialist Poland with developed industry and agriculture on their fatherland by vigorously carrying out the struggle to eliminate outdated relics of society and to build a new Poland.

In recent years, the brotherly Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] headed by respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, smashed the ceaseless subversive maneuvers and sabotage of the imperialists and domestic counterrevolutionary forces and vigorously struggle to consolidate and develop the socialist system and achieve the country's progress and prosperity. As a result, it was possible to overcome the temporary difficulties, avert a bloodbath, defend the sovereignty of Poland and the gains of socialism won at the cost of blood, and achieve political stability.

Today, the Polish people are registering successes in the struggle to implement the programs for socialist renovation adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress and to fulfill the 3-year plan. Such successes in Poland were made possible only by the resolute steps taken by the PZPR and its energetic leadership.

The PZPR has been tempered in the crucible of ordeals and struggle and is enjoying the deep trust of the people as the only leading force in advancing the socialist renovation.

The Polish party, government, and people are actively struggling to repulse the pressure and interventions of the U.S. imperialists, to firmly defend the present broader and sovereignty of Poland, to check the nuclear war moves of the imperialists, and to consolidate peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Polish people in the defense of the socialist gains and in the struggle for socialist construction as if they were their own and firmly support the Polish party and government in the struggle for peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

Today our people are devotedly struggling to achieve the total victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and are firmly defending the Eastern outpost of socialism.

The Polish party, government, and people denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of South Korean occupation and their splittist and war policies against our country, and firmly support our just efforts for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, for peace in the country, and for its peaceful reunification and our recent proposal for tripartite talks.

This time, Comrade Jaruzelski clearly reiterated this internationalist solidarity. Such class support and solidarity are a great encouragement to us.

The strengthening of militant friendship and class solidarity between the peoples of our two countries and expanding and developing the friendship and cooperative relations are contributing to consolidating and developing the socialist systems in the two nations and to strengthening the overall socialist forces.

Our party and our people will consolidate the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Poland which were clearly confirmed once again through the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and consistently expand and develop them in all domains, and will continue to advance forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Polish people as their genuine friend in the future.

The traditional friendship and cooperation forged between the parties, governments, and peoples of Korea and Poland on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will consistently develop and strengthen.

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD IN TANZANIA

SK010430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on April 29 at the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism.

Hung on the background of the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Highly praising the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by Comrade Kim Il-song, the reporter said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, firmly united the entire Korean people around the party Central Committee and is making all efforts to strengthen and develop the Workers' Party of Korea so that it may remain a revolutionary party of chuche type forever.

In his treatise "On the Chuche Idea" he comprehensively systematised and consummated the immortal chuche idea and wisely indicated ways of solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The treatise is a great programmatic work which gives the world people a revolutionary weapon, a weapon of struggle truly to contribute to their revolution and construction.

Referring to the fact that Comrade Kim Chong-il is further developing in depth the chuche idea, the reporter stressed that the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist construction under his wise leadership greatly inspired the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries.

CSO: 4100/139

END